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characters on which they are founded are relegated to their proper place of subordination. Professor Blanchard's book is really a mine of information about mosquitoes. We only regret that he did not print his own synoptic tables and classification, which were prepared at much pains as he tells us, but thrown in the waste basket on seeing Theobald's book, in an access of enthusiasm, scarcely deserved, we fear. "Les Moustiques" should be in the hands of every student of mosquitoes.

A Monograph of the Anopheles Mosquitoes of India. By S. P. JAMES, M.B., I.M.S., and W. GLEN LISTON, M.D., I.M.S. Calcutta, 1904.

The authors find twenty-four species of *Anopheles* in India, of which they know the larvæ of eighteen. The adults are figured on a green background, which relieves the white scales beautifully and gives a very fine effect. The species should be easily recognized. Ten of the larvæ are figured. The larvæ all differ from the American species in the greater development of the fan-shaped dorsal tufts, which are present on the second abdominal segment in all cases and in many also on the first abdominal and on the metathorax. The larvæ must therefore have even a closer connection with the surface film of the water than is the case with our species. Most of the species have the front of the head triangularly produced and the antennæ much thickened, though some are more rounded like our species. *A. barbirostris* Van der Wulp is nearest in aspect to ours. The species are divided into two groups: first, with the antennal tuft branched (as in our species), containing three species; second, antennæ without branched hair, containing fifteen species. The first group is subdivided by the frontal hairs being simple or branched; the second by the presence or absence of the fan-shaped tuft on the thorax. The details of the frontal hairs and the fan-shaped tufts are used to separate the species. Six types of *Anopheles* eggs are shown (p. 39), which differ remarkably in the development and position of the "floats." This structure is present in all, though in *A. turkhudi* Liston it is reduced to a little dorsal ellipse near one pole of the egg. The authors reject Theobald's genera of the Anophelinæ founded on scale characters (with their reasons for rejection given in detail) and place all the species in *Anopheles*. They nevertheless divide them into ten groups on general affinity, but without any very sharp diagnostic characters.